

Hongkong

Advertiser

No. 3665

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.
THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [132]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE - HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:-
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzfoth, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:-
London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:-
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE
STRAITS, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the
SECOND INSTALMENT of CALL
amounting to FIVE SHILLINGS per Share on the
Ordinary Shares of the Bank is DUE on the
1st February, 1894, and is PAYABLE at the
Office of the Bank, No. 4, Queen's Road,
either by Demand Draft on London or in Local
Currency equivalent.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [142]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the
KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ,

are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading to
Ports of Java, Sumatra (East and West Coast),
Celebes, Timor, Sunda Islands, Dutch New
Guinea, &c. &c. Bills of Lading for through
Cargo from these Ports to be presented to the
Undersigned for countersignature.

LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1893. [128]

THE PHARMACY,
25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to
inform the Residents of Hongkong and
the Shipping Community, that they have now
OPENED at the above address. The Store is
managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist
who takes every care that all DRUGS and
CHEMICALS used in the compounding of pre-
scriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good
selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent
Medicines.

Telephone No. 74.
FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [128]

D. R. K. N. O. R. R.'S
LION BRAND
A. N. T. I. P. Y. R. I. N. P. E.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 GRAINS THRO.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE,
ERYSPIELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and
many other complaints. It is also the very
best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the
Medical Faculty. Ask Dr. DR. KNOOR'S
ANTIPYRINE! Each box bears the Inventor's
signature. "Dr. KNOOR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vein Oil. Its
effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds
is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and
Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export, Import, and Bank Co.-Sole Agents for
China.

Review of medical institutions.

Wong, 1st April, 1893. [128]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT

ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:-

(a) It secures an immediate provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b) It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c) It supplies an excellent investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d) The Surrender and loan values are larger than ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE - should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments - he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the sum assured, as explained in the prospectus.

Full particulars on application.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [174]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
etc. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [173]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000

EQUAL TO £633,333.33

RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEK MOON, Esq.
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER - HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [174]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN NOYES of the American barque
"Coloma" will not be responsible for any
DEBTS contracted by the crew of that vessel
while in this port.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [168]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1894,

2.45 P.M.

SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS.

Entrance 30 cents, 200, 300 and 600 yards.

5 Shots at each range. NO sighted shot.

Open handicap points.

See special circular respecting "Martini"
Cup and Spoons.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Honorary Secretary,

Hongkong, 30th January, 1894. [168]

HOO LOONG.

No. 5, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1894. [170]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the TRADE

MARKS of the CHU KWONG LAN

(朱廣蘭) and CHU YAU LAN (朱耀蘭)

BRANDS respectively, Manufacturers of TO-

ACCO, have been duly registered in this

Colony, pursuant to Ordinance 16 of 1873 and 5

of 1886.

CHU KWONG LAN

AND

CHU YAU LAN.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1894. [168]

NGAI SHANG.

20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1894. [168]

NOTICE.

RATTAN FURNITURE of Every Description.

CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS,

CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

Latest Patterns Best Workmanship.

Also, Rattan, Cotton, Reed and

Wooden Furniture.

W. BREWER.

UNDERRONGKONG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1894. [168]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NOW READY THE

SHANGHAI NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL, \$1.50.

IMPERIAL ENGLISH & CHINESE DIARY \$1.00.

IMPERIAL ENGLISH & CHINESE DATE BLOCK, 75c.

DOLLARS & STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES,
2/- to 3/6.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894. [168]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting
throughout
the Premises.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS -
"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI"

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlement, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, Douche, Shower, Sprays, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B. - Special reduced charges may be arranged for application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [168]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF SADDLERY.

RACING GEAR.

STABLE REQUISITES.

RACING SADDLES, WHIPS, BRIDLES, WEIGHT CLOTHS, SADDLE CLOTHS,

ROLLERS, GIRTHS,

etc., etc., etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WINE and SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND
GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [168]

P.R.I.V.A.T.E B.O.

AND
R.E.S.I

Intimations.

DR. FENWICK'S FOOD
FOR
NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS
ALSO FOR
DYSPEPTICS AND INVALIDS.

IT is specially recommended as an article of diet for NURSING MOTHERS as it will strengthen and support them and at the same time enrich the Natural Milk and increase the Supply.

INFANTS FED on this Food put on flesh rapidly.

In two and sixpenny and one and sixpenny bottles at \$1.10 and 70 Cents.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1894.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

公司

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

ANALYSTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MED CINE PROPRIETORS AND
VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDREYMAN.

CIGAR DEALERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
香港大藥房
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking
Road, Shanghai.
Boticas Inglesas, 14, Escorte, Manila.
The Canton Dispensary, Canton.
The Dispensary, Foochow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.
London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

AFTER more than three years of office as Colonial Treasurer, during which on his own statement he never took the trouble to balance his books, nor to see what work was done by each man under him—not so much as to make sure that it was being done at all—nor to even wonder whether the responsible work was in the hands of the responsible men or was instead being dishonestly done by the very man appointed as a safeguard on others' honesty—after such a callous career of chronic incompetence, resulting in a richly deserved and only too lenient sentence from the Secretary of State that he must be removed “not on promotion,” Mr. NORMAN GILBERT MITCHELL-LINNS is still here. In his few but brilliant exhibitions in the law-courts of the colony he has been distinguished for the resolute regularity with which like the Swiss gentleman who could say only the one word “Excelso,” he mildly mumbled “I don't know,” or “I forget,” or “I can't remember,” or words to that effect; and now he has capped the climax by forgetting to go away. In the business world, a monomaniac of his kind is inevitably fatal; but apparently in the official world of

Hongkong it is but a slight eccentricity of genius, of no moment. Incidentally it is expensive, for by facilitating the *Alvys* frauds it cost over \$60,000 in one haul; but that only affects the ratepayers, so it does not matter very much, as the wage of officialdoms always paid due date. As to the obstinate obstructionists who howl that such a man at the head of a big department is positively a public danger, Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS was ordered to refund \$1,000 of the \$60,000 stolen owing to grossly inefficient control, by his subordinate, and to be removed somewhere else where he might have a chance of working off old scores—a mere matter of form, for the fine was nominal and the transfer has not yet been effected, though the despatch is now six months old and the *Alvys* trial twice as ancient. There is actually a possibility that even this nominal punishment may be cancelled; for there is on foot a movement of a sort which, in such matters and under official manipulation, may end in any way. There was a similar attempt made at an earlier stage, of this affair, when two or three idiots of the Hongkong Club started a subscription to pay the \$1,000 and a petition to have their erring brother retained in his present post; but they met with no support, for however sorry one may be to see a friend in trouble, when he has brought it on himself by gross neglect, it is positively wrong in his own interests to deprive him of the lesson, apart from reasons of State policy and public safety. That effort having therefore so miserably missed fire, Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS is now, we are informed on the best authority, moving heaven and earth to stir up sympathy for his unfortunate situation among the Chinese. His former position as Protector of Chinese gives him some hold on them; for it is well known how *Alvists* “dearly love a lord,” and Chinese especially will do almost anything at the mere mention of a high official's name. Their action cannot be considered voluntary in the least, for we have their strongest assurances that they hate to do it, but from an unreasoning and instinctive awe they avow that they dare not do otherwise. Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS has, we have learnt at first hand, personally canvassed the influential Chinese throughout the colony, has been promised the \$1,000 among them, and has obtained some 200 signatures to a petition, drafted by some of the Bonham Strand merchants, the object of which is to induce the Government to retain him in his present post. It is even asserted that the Secretary of State has been persuaded to annul the order of removal; but this we refuse to believe until we have it from the *Gazette* or some equally unquestionable official source. There is no limit to what one must sometimes believe to be the possibilities of reckless absurdity in official matters; but surely it is too much to expect an appeal from a just decision to a body of servile and docile *Alvists*! It would be just as absurd for *Alvys* to get his sentence of penal servitude reversed by his own house-servants. As a matter of fact, if this case could be brought before a court of law for treatment by an experienced judge, Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS would find his so-called punishment made very much heavier; and the law would certainly hold the Imperial Government responsible for the full amount of loss caused by the incapacity of the officers appointed in Downing Street. The Hongkong ratepayers have no voice in the nomination of their servants, and need and ought not to pay for their shortcomings. Law is not always justice; but the injustices of British law are not a feasible comparison with the monstrosities of Colonial Office administration. It would be exceedingly interesting if some method could be devised whereby ratepayers could appeal to the Supreme Court under common law. As for the Chinese, if they are fools enough to pay up their money and sign a bogus petition at the request of an official, that is their own look-out; but we object to being on that account saddled with this bungler any longer.

TELEGRAMS.

A POLITICAL DEADLOCK.
LONDON, January 29th.
The House of Lords has rejected the amendments made by the House of Commons on the amendments to the *Employers' Liability Bill*, made in the Upper House.

THE CZAR.
The Emperor of Russia is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, inflammation of the lungs, and fever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
H.M.S. *Alacrity* went into dock at Kowloons this afternoon.

MANY will be pleased to learn that Mr. F. A. Hargrave, Clerk of the Supreme Court, has now completely recovered from his recent dangerous illness.

We are informed by the Agent of the Australian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Poison* left Kobe for this port at 8 a.m. to-day.

A CHAMPIONSHIP competition in boxing, fencing and gymnastics, under the auspices of the V. R. C., will be held in the Club's gymnasium on the 26th and 27th proximate.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 9 p.m. yesterday, and left again at 11 a.m. to-day for Vancouver, via Yokohama.

A RACQUET meeting of the Victoria Preceptorial will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. J. S. Holliday, Wines & Co. have issued a new edition of their *Chinese Almanac*, which is a really good specimen of high-class colour-printing, illustrative of their well-known brands of port-wines.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shay* has left Singapore for this port at 6 a.m. to-day.

The post-mortem examination held by the army doctors on the bodies of the two brothers Saunders, sergeants in the Shropshire Light Infantry, who both died on the 16th January, has revealed the causes of death to be heart disease and pneumonia respectively.

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club in an Association match with the Sailors of the Garrison to-morrow afternoon (kick-off at half-past four):—W. Mitchell, Ross Thomson, B. F. M. Waters, C. E. L. Thomas, H. W. Sibley, W. O. Boothroyd, A. L. Tay, E. P. Mackay, J. R. Crook, Rev. O. R. F. Hughes, and An Other.

According to a despatch from Honolulu to the Japanese Government, the population of Hawaii at the end of November last was 97,409, made up as follows:—Hawaiian natives, 41,111; Chinese, 15,013; Japanese, 20,310; American, 1,928; Portuguese, 8,603; British, 1,348; half-castes, 7,945; Germans, 1,034; and other foreigners, 109.

Among the cheerful publications poured out on a suffering community by Messrs. Kelly & Welsh are exchange tables carried down to two shillings a dollar! The revision of these tables to keep up or down—with the times by sixpenny stages—is now getting more than a joke. The next series will be 1/2d, and that ideally which, in such matters and under official manipulation, may end in any way. There was a similar attempt made at an earlier stage, of this affair, when two or three idiots of the Hongkong Club started a subscription to pay the \$1,000 and a petition to have their erring brother retained in his present post; but they met with no support, for however sorry one may be to see a friend in trouble, when he has brought it on himself by gross neglect, it is positively wrong in his own interests to deprive him of the lesson, apart from reasons of State policy and public safety. That effort having therefore so miserably missed fire, Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS is now, we are informed on the best authority, moving heaven and earth to stir up sympathy for his unfortunate situation among the Chinese. His former position as Protector of Chinese gives him some hold on them; for it is well known how *Alvists* “dearly love a lord,” and Chinese especially will do almost anything at the mere mention of a high official's name. Their action cannot be considered voluntary in the least, for we have their strongest assurances that they hate to do it, but from an unreasoning and instinctive awe they avow that they dare not do otherwise. Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS has, we have learnt at first hand, personally canvassed the influential Chinese throughout the colony, has been promised the \$1,000 among them, and has obtained some 200 signatures to a petition, drafted by some of the Bonham Strand merchants, the object of which is to induce the Government to retain him in his present post. It is even asserted that the Secretary of State has been persuaded to annul the order of removal; but this we refuse to believe until we have it from the *Gazette* or some equally unquestionable official source. There is no limit to what one must sometimes believe to be the possibilities of reckless absurdity in official matters; but surely it is too much to expect an appeal from a just decision to a body of servile and docile *Alvists*! It would be just as absurd for *Alvys* to get his sentence of penal servitude reversed by his own house-servants. As a matter of fact, if this case could be brought before a court of law for treatment by an experienced judge, Mr. MITCHELL-LINNS would find his so-called punishment made very much heavier; and the law would certainly hold the Imperial Government responsible for the full amount of loss caused by the incapacity of the officers appointed in Downing Street. The Hongkong ratepayers have no voice in the nomination of their servants, and need and ought not to pay for their shortcomings. Law is not always justice; but the injustices of British law are not a feasible comparison with the monstrosities of Colonial Office administration. It would be exceedingly interesting if some method could be devised whereby ratepayers could appeal to the Supreme Court under common law. As for the Chinese, if they are fools enough to pay up their money and sign a bogus petition at the request of an official, that is their own look-out; but we object to being on that account saddled with this bungler any longer.

Now that Great Ka has returned from his wanderings in strange lands a thirling populace will doubtless soon be in possession of the tales he has to tell. They are being “looked forward to with great interest and it is whispered that he will be requested to tell something of what he has seen and done at the next meeting of the Wise Men of the State.

A story is told about a tramp who tapped at the door of a lawyer's office and asked the name of his wife. The lawyer who opened the door, a graceful young woman who opened the door if she would kindly, asked the lawyer if he had a pair of pants he was willing to give away. “I'm the lawyer,” replied the pretty and graceful young lady, and the tramp fainted. This was in the United States, of course.

At the Club.

Distinguished Resident:—And might I ask the name of your handsome and accomplished daughter?

Distinguished Stranger:—Oh, we call her Helen Virginia.

D. R.:—Indeed? Then what do you call her in Hongkong?

(And the tramp came down.)

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at eight o'clock:—

Polka. “Fun of the Fair.”...Alfredo.
Quadrille. “Monte Carlo.”...William.
Valzer. “With the Stream.”...Marcel.
Schottische. “Hilda.”...Smith.
Ländler. “The May Queen.”...Linton.
Valzer. “Sweet Rider.”...Linton.
Quadrille. “Olympia.”...Williams.
Valzer. “Immerwieder.”...Farr.

ONE of the new arrivals for the garrison, Private Cottrell, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, died suddenly last night in Murray Barracks, only a few hours after coming ashore in the heat of health and spirits from the *Hiveys*. After a somewhat rough passage out, he had celebrated his return to *Levi's* by an “excessive” hearty meal, which brought on “whirlies” and asphyxia during the night. There will be no inquest, the regimental doctor being able to certify as to the cause of death.

BONNIE Burns, when he prayed “Oh, wad some power the gillie gie us, To see oursel's as others see us,” may have been all right for his time, but he is out of date now. The modern motto is quite the other way about—“Oh, wad some power compel creation; To take us at our valuation!” That is why a certain *Silly Bloomin' Jugglin'* writes to the *North China Daily News* under the heading “Notes from the South” that the recent efforts of the Hongkong A.D.C. in which we happen to know he is not only indirectly but closely interested, have been a great success both historically and financially, spite of some adverse criticism which the *Times* of course *knows* how to emanate—mainly *charlatan*. Financially, as we said at the time, of course they succeeded, but *politically* they failed. This genius is permitted by the *honest* independent editor of our “Northern Contemporary” to fill up columns with “patriotism” from the *Hongkong Telegraph* and other papers, mated almost beyond recognition; in one he refers to the recent death of two brothers in the Shropshire Light Infantry, and adds “perhaps the decease of one affected the other as to hasten his demise,” whereas as a matter of fact the correspondent had read our report more carefully he would have seen that news of the first death was not communicated to the other man, who never had any suspicion of it. The “Notes from the South” also contain some comments on “Price's white elephant” at Causeway Bay, and on the signature of Macao, all of which are but futile efforts of what we have said in these columns; and no doubt Shanghailanders will feel deeply insulted that they will subscribe to a man for presentation to the “very wise correspondents” of the *Daily Shows*.

TRUE the *Bangkok Times* of the 20th inst., Paro Yot, the officer who was in charge of the Siamese troops at Kheung Chek when Inspector Griswold was killed there, reached Bangkok six days ago; and Luang Warong who took part in the affair at Tsoo & Ching Kham arrived four days previously. Both, with their parties, are to be tried according to the terms of the convention. And after these trials have been concluded, the Siamese Government will have, as far as possible, faithfully executed all the conditions, however harsh, which have been imposed upon the country and successively exacted by France.

The left bank of the Mekong is entirely and peacefully evacuated; no armed forces are maintained in the provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap, and within 25 Kilometres of the right bank of the Mekong. The indemnity of 3,000,000 francs has been paid, and when these trials have taken place every possible objection to the evacuation of Chantaboury will have been removed, and it may then be reasonably hoped that Siamese territory, reduced to its present proportions, will be free from foreign occupation.

At the next meeting of the Sanitary Board (to-morrow, Thursday, February 1st), the orders of the day will be—Report of Committee appointed to consider the alleged nuisance arising from the practice of drying shark-fin tea upon the roofs of houses. Mr. Francis will move:—“That in the opinion of this Board, the *Notes from the South* also contain some comments on “Price's white elephant” at Causeway Bay, and on the signature of Macao, all of which are but futile efforts of what we have said in these columns; and no doubt Shanghailanders will feel deeply insulted that they will subscribe to a man for presentation to the “very wise correspondents” of the *Daily Shows*.

DRINK is really a dreadful curse. At the last evening's athletic meeting *Cricket* reported thusly:—“The hope was expressed that C. M. G. Challenge Cup would be offered by the commandants of that order in the colony at the forthcoming meeting.” Shades of all the *Alvys* that infect the *Alvys*—“I don't know what I'm doing.”

“I'm not a member of the commandant's corps.”

tend on the provisions that were on board the *Messon* when she broke down, and this, in the face of the fact that three steamers have since arrived in port, whilst our stores not having been shipped in them, our position has not been materially improved. Meanwhile the *Messon* is in dock and we are told that we can expect her on or about the 22nd January, which is decidedly consoling to those who know that their goods were shipped by her on the 6th of December! Trade between here and Hongkong is certainly increasing, but the firm that monopolises the shipping does not appear to be over anxious to foster its development.

As anticipated in one of my former letters, the London Borneo Tobacco Co. has paid an interim dividend of 1s. per 16s. share. This is satisfactory, as since I wrote the probability of their doing so had been questioned in several quarters, but I made my statement on the very best authority and should have been much surprised if it had not been fulfilled.

Since then the manager of one of the Kinabatangan estates has returned from Singapore with a cheque for \$5,000 in his pocket, commission money on his share of the profits, which, together with the profit taken by 46 out of 50 coolies in the Arenasburg Co.'s employ, indicate the first profit ever made legitimately upon tobacco planting in North Borneo.

There would seem but little doubt that we have seen the worst of the bad times and that permanent improvement has set in. Of this there are several indications, the most palpable, perhaps, being that the Farms for 1894 have been let at an advance of some \$1,400 a month on last year's prices. Coolies arrive by every steamer for different tobacco estates, and a couple of local companies are being projected; one with a view to acquiring and running of a new coasting steamer, and the other for the development of the coffee industry. Malibis hemp is being made, trade with Java and the South continues good and everyone is picking up heart again. The investment of local money in companies is particularly healthy feature indicating, as it does, that faith in the country's future is firm and based on tangible grounds; hitherto very little local money was even forthcoming for tobacco enterprises!

The negotiations between Rajah Brooke and the Chartered Company are understood to be in course of progress, and the fact that the Rajah telegraphed from London for his Treasurer, who had only just returned from Europe, seems to indicate that a good many of the preliminary diplomatic difficulties had been overcome and that the question had been reduced to one of dollars and cents. The Company's meeting was fixed for the 23rd of December (rather an odd date, by the way!) and it is understood the question would then be discussed; the result of which you will probably learn before we do.

A statement credited to Lord Brassey and quoted by your Singapore contemporary in the *Straits Times*, is as full of inaccuracies as it could well be, and instead of North Borneo being a "remarkably poor country" Lord Brassey has rightly said it is particularly rich one, but produce will not grow of itself; when the land is cultivated the wealth of the country will soon become apparent.

Not long since it was stated in your columns that a shooting party here on a certain Sunday got four deer and a lot of small game besides. This is a mistake; shooting parties here confine their attention either to one thing or the other. Perhaps the error arose from supposing that our deer are small and can be killed by shot at any Chinese deer, but that is not so; our deer, Sambar, are larger than the red deer of Scotland, while *Hunting* weigh up to six pugs when cleaned, so a big two or three of either of these is quite enough for one day's shooting. But there is a little small game shooting too; a few snipe having been obtained in the neighbourhood while Chinese readers of the *Herald* will have smiled to notice that bags of so many "brace" of pigeons have been obtained by several sportsmen.

At the time of writing this letter it is, and has been for several days past, raining heavily, and we have almost forgotten what the sun looks like. The little hills are beginning to skip into the valley in a way that would have both surprised and delighted David if he had not been a local house-owner, as sometimes the skipping process is accompanied with a house or two young rams are not in it with them, and not only the little hills but the big ones, too, are beginning to go, an expeditious but not always cheap mode of reclimation; especially if your cook-house or stable suddenly departs into a gully below.

THE SUNGPYU OUTRAGE.

A correspondent whose initials, "S.W.", indicate a well-known member of the missionary body, writes from Chinkiang to our Shanghai morning contemporary on January 17th—

It was with much pleasure that we read your editorial embodying the Hankow petition of the Sunpyu outrage. The vigorous stand you have uniformly maintained in this case has been greatly appreciated by very many foreigners in China, and the benefits will doubtless be ultimately felt by many more. It goes without saying that we here are in the warmest sympathy with the Hankow letter; in fact, at a recent meeting your correspondent was requested *mem. con.* to prepare a letter similar in purport to the Hankow one, to be also signed and forwarded to Col. Denby, the United States Minister. This letter was drawn up and would have been put through, but there is such confidence that the Missionaries at Peking feel as warmly on the subject as we do, and we have no doubt that "they will not shrink their responsibility," now the case is open to united movement. But if in any way our poor could aid in effectually urging a thorough investigation and re-trial of the whole case, we feel assured that it would not be slow to do so.

We do not clamour for vengeance. Personally, it seems to us that the *protestant* side of the case is too much lost sight of. Our knowledge of the Chinese character leads us to the unshakable conviction that if the Sunpyu trouble be left at its present unsatisfactory settlement, there will be further sorrow and suffering, first for the foreigner, and eventually for the native. Those in authority will know far better what is best to be done; but if many of us must see that the degradation of the Maucheng magistrate, the reinstatement of the mission, the clearing of the innocent, and the punishment of the guilty, are cardinal points. It may be objected that such a programme is prejudicing the whole case. Then let the whole case be honestly examined, and the exact truth be got at, as far as possible in a Chinese climate. All disinterested people would concur in the result.

We do sincerely hope, for the sake of the Chinese themselves, that the master will be better finished up than it is at present in. It is cheering to know that the refugees have met with sympathy in Peking. To some of us the treatment of these poor men and others, whose only crime was friendliness to the foreigner, is almost the worst and darkest feature of the case.

On this and on every ground we do earnestly hope that the Diplomatic Body at Peking will find it possible to do something—something firm and determined, and consequently wise. This would seem to be a splendid chance for representative statements of many Christian countries to demonstrate unanimity and unitedly the difference there is between official lying and official integrity, barbaric cool play and impartial justice, civilized benevolence and *Chauvinism*.

SHANTUNG NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
Weihai, 11th January, 1894.

During the past few months, the attitude of the Chinese in this province toward their foreign visitors has been all that could be desired. It has been remarked more than once that the tranquillity of Shantung is inversely proportional to the turmoil in Central China. Even Ichoufu which in the spring threatened a serious anti-foreign riot, has turned over a new leaf and become marked in her friendly attentions to the missionaries residing there.

Your correspondent has just returned from an itineracy of five hundred li, during which he was saluted as "Devil" only once, which breaks the record of his former experience. He was entertained at one place for two days by a rich Chinese merchant who is very favorably disposed toward the foreigners, and had no scruple to glad him although he did bring out an old rusty revolver, which he wanted repaired. Again, at a certain river-crossing the writer received much "face" at the hands of the ferryman. Nearly a hundred barrows and carts loaded with cotton were waiting for their turn to cross the stream; indeed some had been detained for more than a day, and the owners would be naturally a little restless and impatient. Along came the foreigner in his cart, and was dismayed at the vast assemblage of vehicles of which the ferry could accommodate but two at a time. These barrows, let me remark, were not the insignificant vehicles seen in Shanghai, but large freight barrows of Shantung, capable of carrying as much as a ton of merchandise, and calculated to fill the soul of the traveller with dismay (especially when his three-mile-and-hour cart gets behind a long file of such slow-moving barrows on a narrow road). The native teacher who was travelling on the cart with the writer, dismounted and politely said to the man in charge of the ferry: "The foreign teacher has urgent business; might he be allowed to cross at once?" The boatman promptly gave his consent, and not a word of complaint went up from the hundred waiting carts and barrow-men. On the contrary, some of them volunteered to help to lift the cart into the boat. The writer, being an American, felt just a little awkward in view of recent anti-Chinese legislation in his native land, and wondered if the tables were turned and a Chinaman was shown such particularity before an impatient crowd of Yankee teamsters, how much would be left of that hypothetical ferryman and his Chinese passenger.

There are uniform reports from all sides of mission chapels filled to overflowing with respectful crowds, and a noticeable subsidence of persecution throughout the province. We must give the Chinese due credit, when they behave so well. Would that the whole Eighteen Provinces could show as good a record as, Shantung!

XIAHING-FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 22nd, 1894.

This town was the scene on Saturday of a suicide of an unusually tragic nature for China. The particulars as I have been able to gather them are thus. A man of respectable appearance but with a thief undertook on a certain night recently to rob the grave of a woman belonging to a well-to-do family. He had assisted in the dressing of her corpse, being a servant in the household, and noticed the expensive clothes, and this incited him to the robbery which he accomplished. But when he took the clothes to the pawn-shop there came a thief. The family of the dead woman finding the grave had been plundered had warned the pawn-shop and no sooner did the thief present his booty than the smell of it fastened suspicion on him. The aggrieved family were notified and the thief hearing of this and hard set upon with threats of official punishment, which is death, was so frightened that he seized a meat knife, and, rushing into the street, cut his throat, almost severing his head from his body, and died almost instantly. No official notice is taken of the matter. It is a curious fact how little notice is taken of opium addicts, which occur almost daily, while such a case as this creates excited comment. The robbery of graves is, I understand, the only crime under Chinese law for which the thief may be duly killed on the spot by anyone finding him out.

A few days ago this town had a week's visit from a foreigner selling opium cure, which was really opium itself and cured only till the man left. He used without permission or thanks the reputation the missionaries of the place have in the medical line, which is considerable. The natives would say: "Why, he is a foreigner, of course, his medicine is good." According to the natives he said he was an ex-official, and that he was commissioned by the Emperor, that the opium trade had been stopped in India, and he came now to help them to break off that which they would have to do sooner or later, &c., &c. No did his taking through an interpreter and sold several hundred dollars' worth of medicine, I am told. For an obvious reason I do not mention his nationality, and was glad to be able to say the foreigners of the place were of another nation, since the natives mix us all up so much. The foreigner's good name in Chinkiang province is encouraging; it is a pity to have it marred.—N. C. Daily News.

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on her slate. They avoided each other as much as possible. Still, living as neighbours, men must meet some times. These two met in the street. The quarrel was renewed. Bitter words flew fast and thick, and Curtis, beside himself with rage, drew his pistol and shot Bonetti dead on the spot. Later in the day he used the above language to Inden, who was with self-reproach and sorrow. Yet how useless, how hopeless.

But was Curtis right in saying that trouble may come all in a moment? True, it often seems so, but there is no deeper fact which we don't see? It matters nothing what the nature of the trouble is. Therefore let us consider a different case on the same principle.

An intelligent woman says— "In October, 1890, I had an attack of illness from which I never expected to recover. I had aching pains all over me, and a cough that nearly shook me to pieces. I obtained no sound sleep night or day, and had to take to my bed. I was fed with liquid food from an invalid's cup, for I could not raise myself in bed. My heart suffered so much that you could hear it beaten on the pillow, and often pains struck through it as though somebody had stabbed me. I lay perfectly helpless and could scarcely breathe. A doctor attended me over a month, but I grew weaker and weaker. Sometimes at night I was so bad he feared I would not live till morning. He called in a consulting physician and both agreed that my condition was critical. I was fed with brandy to keep me alive. My husband and daughter stayed with me almost constantly. None of the medicines administered had any effect. I was almost at death's door."

"At this time Mrs. Keeling, of Mulley, near Plymouth, a friend of mine, urged me to try medicine called Mother Sop's Cough Syrup. I procured a bottle, and after a few days I was able to take and digest sufficient food to give me some strength, and the worst symptoms were greatly abated. After having used six bottles of the Syrup my health was completely restored, and I have since felt better than for the previous thirty years. My two daughters have also been cured of indigestion by it. I will gladly answer any enquiry."

(Signed) Mrs. Louise Jackson, Builders' Arms Hotel, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, London, Jan. 11th, 1892.

In the letter from which the above is an extract, Mrs. Jackson further says that for over twenty years before the attack of October, 1890, she had suffered from a disordered stomach and liver. She had a bad taste in the mouth, a poor appetite, and what little she ate gave her pain. She felt dull, languid, and tired, and had a miserable sinking feeling in the stomach, great pain in the chest and sides, palpitation, giddiness, and frequently fell in the street and had to be assisted home.

So we perceive that in her case a cause, long in operation, at last produced the crisis which came near ending her life. It is always thus, whether we recognise the cause or not. The crime committed by Curtis was the sudden passionate act of a man who allowed thoughts of hate and vengeance to take possession of his mind and breed the condition which made murder possible. In the very different case of this lady's illness it was an enemy of her body, indigestion and dyspepsia, which at length broke out into violence.

The lesson is the same. Watch the beginning of evil and check it while yet it may be easily controlled.—*Ad.*

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory will be held THIS EVENING, the 21st instant, at 8.30 or 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN."

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 1st February, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship.

"THALES."

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FLORENTIA, AND TRIESTE.

Taking cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"POSEIDON."

Captain A. Fellner, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, at Daylight.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

C. ZANELLA, Agent.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February next, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGULAR MEETING of SHARES in this CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th to the 17th day of February next, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1894.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGULAR MEETING of SHARES in this CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th to the 17th day of February

